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8
9 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
12 Plaintiff,
13 v.
14 CHRISTOPHER CONTRERAS,
15 Defendant.

CASE NO. 1:21-CR-00159-JLT-SKO
STIPULATION REGARDING EXCLUDABLE
TIME PERIODS UNDER SPEEDY TRIAL ACT;
ORDER
PROPOSED DATE: February 1, 2023
TIME: 1:00 p.m.
COURT: Hon. Sheila K. Oberto

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17 This case is scheduled for a status conference on November 2, 2022, but the parties have agreed
18 to move this hearing to February 1, 2023. On May 13, 2020, this Court issued General Order 618,
19 which suspended all jury trials in the Eastern District of California “until further notice.” Under
20 General Order 618, a judge “may exercise his or her authority to continue matters, excluding time under
21 the Speedy Trial Act with reference to the court’s prior General Order 611 issued on March 17, 2020 . . .
22 with additional findings to support the exclusion in the Judge’s discretion.” General Order 618, ¶ 6
23 (E.D. Cal. May 13, 2020). In addition, any judge “may order case-by-case exceptions” to General Order
24 618’s provisions “at the discretion of that Judge or upon the request of counsel, after consultation with
25 counsel and the Clerk of the Court to the extent such an order will impact court staff and operations.”
26 General Order 618, ¶ 7 (E.D. Cal. May 13, 2020). The court issued General Order 655 on September
27 20, 2022, which found that public health conditions had not improved significantly and justified an
28 additional ninety-day extension of previous orders related to court proceedings.

1 These orders were entered to address public health concerns related to COVID-19. Although the
 2 general orders address district-wide health concerns, the Supreme Court has emphasized that the Speedy
 3 Trial Act’s end-of-justice provision “counteract[s] substantive open-endedness with procedural
 4 strictness,” “demand[ing] on-the-record findings” in a particular case. *Zedner v. United States*, 547 U.S.
 5 489, 509 (2006). “[W]ithout on-the-record findings, there can be no exclusion under” § 3161(h)(7)(A).
 6 *Id.* at 507. Moreover, any such failure cannot be harmless. *Id.* at 509; *see also United States v.*
 7 *Ramirez-Cortez*, 213 F.3d 1149, 1153 (9th Cir. 2000) (explaining that a judge ordering an ends-of-
 8 justice continuance must set forth explicit findings on the record “either orally or in writing”).

9 Based on the plain text of the Speedy Trial Act—which *Zedner* emphasizes as both mandatory
 10 and inexcusable—the general orders require specific supplementation. Ends-of-justice continuances are
 11 excludable only if “the judge granted such continuance on the basis of his findings that the ends of
 12 justice served by taking such action outweigh the best interest of the public and the defendant in a
 13 speedy trial.” 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(A). Moreover, no such period is excludable unless “the court sets
 14 forth, in the record of the case, either orally or in writing, its reason or finding that the ends of justice
 15 served by the granting of such continuance outweigh the best interests of the public and the defendant in
 16 a speedy trial.” *Id.*

17 The general orders exclude delay in the “ends of justice.” 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7). Although the
 18 Speedy Trial Act does not directly address continuances stemming from pandemics, natural disasters, or
 19 other emergencies, this court has discretion to order a continuance in such circumstances. For example,
 20 the Ninth Circuit affirmed a two-week ends-of-justice continuance following Mt. St. Helens’ eruption.
 21 *Furlow v. United States*, 644 F.2d 764 (9th Cir. 1981). The court recognized that the eruption made it
 22 impossible for the trial to proceed. *Id.* at 767-68; *see also United States v. Correa*, 182 F. Supp. 326,
 23 329 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (citing *Furlow* to exclude time following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks
 24 and the resultant public emergency).

25 The coronavirus pandemic poses a similar, albeit more enduring, “appreciable difficulty” to the
 26 prompt proceedings mandated by the statutory rules. Recently, the Ninth Circuit enumerated a “non-
 27 exhaustive” list of seven factors it found to be “relevant” in considering ends-of-justice Speedy Trial Act
 28 continuances “in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.” *United States v. Olsen*, 21 F.4th 1036, 1047

(9th Cir. 2022). That non-exhaustive list includes: (1) whether a defendant is detained pending trial; (2) how long a defendant has been detained; (3) whether a defendant has invoked speedy trial rights since the case's inception; (4) whether a defendant, if detained, belongs to a population that is particularly susceptible to complications if infected with the virus; (5) the seriousness of the charges a defendant faces, and in particular whether the defendant is accused of violent crimes; (6) whether there is a reason to suspect recidivism if the charges against the defendant are dismissed; and (7) whether the district court has the ability to safely conduct a trial. *Id.*

In light of the societal context created by the foregoing, this court should consider the following case-specific facts in finding excludable delay appropriate in this particular case under the ends-of-justice exception, § 3161(h)(7). When continued, this court should designate a new date for the hearing. *United States v. Lewis*, 611 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2010) (noting any pretrial continuance must be "specifically limited in time").

Plaintiff United States of America, by and through its counsel of record, and defendant, by and through defendant's counsel of record, accordingly stipulate as follows:

1. By previous order this matter was set for a status conference hearing on November 2, 2022. The Court more recently has invited a continuance of this hearing if counsel do not believe that anything substantial can be accomplished at the currently scheduled hearing.

By this stipulation, the parties agree that the next status conference be scheduled for February 1, 2023, and to exclude time between November 2, 2022, and February 1, 2023, under 18 U.S.C. §§ 3161(h)(7)(A) and 3161(h)(7)(B)(i), (ii) and (iv).

2. The parties agree, and request that the Court find the following:

a) Counsel for defendant desires additional time to consult with his client, to review the current charges and conduct additional investigation and research related to the charges, and to discuss potential resolutions with his client.

b) Counsel for defendant believes that failure to grant the above-requested continuance would deny him the reasonable time necessary for effective preparation, taking into account the exercise of due diligence.

c) The government does not object to the continuance and joins in the request.

1 d) In addition to the public health concerns cited by General Orders 611, 612 and
2 617 presented by the evolving COVID-19 pandemic, an ends-of-justice delay is particularly apt
3 in this case because counsel or other relevant individuals have been encouraged to telework and
4 minimize personal contact to the greatest extent possible. It will be difficult to avoid personal
5 contact should the hearing proceed. For these reasons, the court has encouraged the parties to
6 enter this stipulation.

7 e) Based on the above-stated findings, the ends of justice served by continuing the
8 case as requested outweigh the interest of the public and the defendant in a trial within the
9 original date prescribed by the Speedy Trial Act.

10 f) For the purpose of computing time under the Speedy Trial Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3161,
11 et seq., within which trial must commence, the time period from November 2, 2022, to February
12 1, 2023, inclusive, is deemed excludable under 18 U.S.C. §§ 3161(h)(7)(A) and 3161(h)(7)(B)(i),
13 (ii) and (iv) because it results from a continuance granted by the Court at the request of the
14 parties on the basis of the Court's finding that the ends of justice served by taking such action
15 outweigh the best interest of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.

16 3. Nothing in this stipulation and order shall preclude a finding that other provisions of the
17 Speedy Trial Act dictate that additional time periods are excludable from the period within which a trial
18 must commence.

19 IT IS SO STIPULATED.

20
21 Dated: October 25, 2022

PHILLIP A. TALBERT
United States Attorney

22
23 /s/ David Gappa
DAVID L. GAPPA
Assistant United States Attorney

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25
26 Dated: October 25, 2022

/s/ROGER T. NUTTAL
ROGER T. NUTTAL
Counsel for Defendant
CHRISTOPHER CONTRERAS

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHRISTOPHER CONTRERAS,

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CASE NO. 1:21-CR-00159-JLT-SKO

ORDER

DATE: February 1, 2023

TIME: 1:00 p.m.

COURT: Hon. Sheila K. Oberto

ORDER

The Court has reviewed and considered the stipulation filed by the parties on October 26, 2022, and also reviewed the record of this case. For the reasons stated in the stipulation the period of time from November 2, 2022, to February 1, 2023, inclusive, is deemed excludable under 18 U.S.C. §§ 3161(h)(7)(A) and 3161(h)(7)(B)(i), (ii) and (iv) because it results from a continuance granted by the Court at the request of the parties on the basis of the Court's finding that the ends of justice served by taking such action outweigh the best interest of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: 10/27/2022

Sheila K. Oberto

THE HONORABLE SHEILA K. OBERTO
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE